



1938

Carmarthen Urban Sanitary Authority

66th Annual Report

OF THE

Sanitary Conditions of the County of the
Borough of Carmarthen

— BY —

ARTHUR R. CULLEY

M.D., B.Ch. (Wales), B.Sc., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

CARMARTHEN :

Printed by the "Welshman" Printing Co., Ltd., Lammas Street,

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SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

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BOROUGH OF CARMARTHEN.

By ARTHUR R. CULLEY,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

PREFACE

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Members of the Council of the
Borough of Carmarthen.

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1938, which conforms with Circular 1728 (Wales) of the Welsh Board of Health.

The crude death-rate is 11.14 per 1,000, which is lower than in 1937 (13.24 per 1,000) and the birth rate is 12.05 as compared with 14.33 in 1937.

The infantile mortality rate is 35.4 and the maternal mortality was 6.74, which latter rate is due to one maternal death.

I beg to record my thanks to all the members of the public health staff for their efficient endeavours during the year and also to thank my colleagues in other departments of the Corporation for their readily given help and advice.

Public health work in the Borough is now very much increased and although there is much to be done to secure better housing conditions and improve public services, the outlook is brighter and progress is maintained.

I am grateful for the great interest and support shown by the Council in the public health work of the Borough.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

(a) **Medical—**

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

Arthur R Culley, M.D. (Wales), B.Ch., B.Sc., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON—J. J. Healy, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON—C. P. Robinson, F.R.C.S. (Edin.)

SCHOOL DENTAL SURGEON—Gwilym Evans, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

OBSTETRIC CONSULTANT—Dr. Lloyd Davies, M.D., F.R.C.S.

(b) **Others—**

VETERINARY SURGEON—J. F. Rees, M.R.C.V.S. (Eng.). (Part time).

SANITARY INSPECTORS—James Evans, C.R.S.I. (full time), also Shops Inspector. Eric W. Francis, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (Temporary additional Inspector).

FOOD AND DRUGS INSPECTOR—W. H. Evans, Chief Constable.

HEALTH VISITOR AND SCHOOL NURSE—Octavia Davies, C.M.B.

CLERK TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—Harold Thomas,

Section A.—STATISTICS and SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The Carmarthen Urban District Authority is comprised of the Parish of St. Peter's and is 5,160 acres in extent. The area is largely rural and is undeveloped. In 1937 it was estimated that about 4,700 acres were rural and 400 acres were urbanised. While there is no marked alteration in these figures for the year 1938 it must be stated that gradually there is an extension of the urbanised portion. There is a constant and steady increase in housing development. It seems unlikely that this will cease and certain facts known indicates the continuance of urbanisation.

Population, Rateable Value, etc.

The estimated population made by the Registrar-General for mid-year, 1938, was 10,860 and for 1937 it was 10,950. The variation in population figures have been slight over a great many years. The number of inhabited houses at the end of the year, according to the Rate Book is 3,050. The rateable value of the Borough is £57,463 and the sum represented by a penny rate is £225.

Social Conditions.

Carmarthen is a very old borough; it is the county town of Carmarthenshire and is an agricultural centre. Because of its geographical situation it is the hub of the county and an important centre, especially from a road communication point of view.

There has been no special industrial development during the year. The main occupations are associated with agriculture, the railway, shop assistants, clerical work, garage workers and commercial travellers. There are a few colliers living in the area who work outside the area.

There appears to be an increasing amount of unemployment as will be seen from the figures below kindly supplied by the Manager of the Employment Exchange.

Unemployed Persons.		1938	1937	1936
Men	.....	632	306	339
Women	.....	30	30	31
Boys	.....	16	46	17
Girls	.....	7	21	12
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals		685	403	399

An additional unsatisfactory point is that there is a greater increase of unemployment among men, which means that families are affected and not only individuals.

Vital Statistics.

		Total	M	F	Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population
Live Births	Legitimate ...	137	69	68	12.60
	Illegitimate ...	4	4	0	0.36
					Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births
Still Births	...	7	5	2	47.2
					Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population
Deaths	...	121	53	68	11.14

Deaths From Puerperal Causes.

		Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal sepsis	...	0	0.00
Other puerperal causes	...	1	6.75
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	1	6.75

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births—35.4.

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births—29.1.

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births—250.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)—18.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)—0.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)—0.

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)—0.

Deaths in the Borough.

The number of deaths registered in the Borough during the year is 53 Males, 68 Females.

These figures are altered by inward and outward transfers thus:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths registered in the area .	123	119	242
Outward transfers	73	51	124
Inward transfers	3	0	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Borough Deaths ...	53	68	121

Thus the total number of Borough deaths is 121, giving a crude death rate of 11.14 per 1,000 population.

Comparison of this rate and recent rates would be:—

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933.
11.14	13.24	14.01	13.2	13.4	15.1

To compare the crude death rates of different areas would give an erroneous impression and such factors as average age of the population, proportion of sexes, type of industry, etc., must be taken into account. The Registrar-General provides us with a factor which assists in converting the crude death into a standardised death-rate which is more efficient for comparison purposes. The factor given is 0.94, and the standardised death-rate hence becomes 10.47.

COMPARISON OF STANDARDISED DEATH-RATE WITH OTHER AREAS.

England and Wales 11.6; 126 County Boroughs and great towns 11.7; London Administrative County 11.4; 148 Smaller Towns 11.00; Borough of Carmarthen 10.47.

The death rate is highly satisfactory. Since 1873, when the first annual report on the Sanitary Conditions of Borough was published, this is the first time that the death rate has been less than that for England and Wales.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.

Enteric Fever. Deaths, 1938—0.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 per 1,000

Measles. Deaths, 1938—0

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09 per 1,000

Scarlet Fever. Deaths, 1938—0.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 per 1,000

Whooping Cough. Deaths, 1938—0.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 per 1,000

Diphtheria. Deaths, 1938—0.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09 per 1,000

Influenza. Deaths, 1938—0.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.00	0.36	0.09	0.28	0.09 per 1,000

Encephalitis Lethargica. Deaths, 1938—0.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 per 1,000

Cerebro-Spinal Fever. Deaths, 1938—0.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00 per 1,000

Tuberculosis. Deaths, 1938—3. Males, 2; Females, 1.

Non-Pulmonary—I
Pulmonary —2

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.27	0.73	1.66	1.48	0.84 per 1,000

Syphilis. Deaths, 1938—0.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.	
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	per 1,000

Cancer. Deaths, 1938—18. Males, 7; Females, 11.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.	
1.65	1.19	1.47	2.04	1.69	per 1,000

Age-distribution of Deaths from Cancer.

5-15 years	...	...	0
15-25 „	...	...	0
25-35 „	...	...	0
35-45 „	...	...	0.
45-55 „	...	...	1
55-65 „	...	...	7
65-75 „	...	...	10
75 and over	...	...	0 (18)

Parts of the Body Involved.

Organ.	No. of Cases
Larynx	1
Colon	1
Oesophagus	1
Stomach (Ventriculi)	7
Pancreas	1
Other Organs	7 (18)

Diabetes. Deaths, 1938—1.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.	
0.09	0.27	0.27	0.37	0.09	per 1,000

Cerebral Hæmorrhage. Deaths, 1938—8.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.	
0.73	0.82	0.74	0.65	0.56	per 1,000

Heart Disease. Deaths, 1938—31. Males, 13; Females, 18.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.	
2.85	3.56	3.22	3.25	3.19	per 1,000

Aneurysm. Deaths, 1938—0.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.	
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	per 1,000

Other Circulatory Diseases. Deaths, 1938—14.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
1.28	1.18	1.47	1.29	0.94 per 1,000

Bronchitis. Deaths, 1938—3.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.27	0.36	0.09	0.18	0.28 per 1,000

Pneumonia (all forms). Deaths, 1938—7. Males, 2;
Females, 5.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.64	0.82	0.37	0.46	0.75 per 1,000

Other Respiratory Diseases. Deaths, 1938—2.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.18	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00 per 1,000

Peptic Ulcer. Deaths, 1938—0. Males, 0; Females, 0.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.00	0.09	0.19	0.00	0.28 per 1,000

Diarrhœa (under 2 years). Deaths, 1938—0.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.09 per 1,000

Appendicitis. Deaths, 1937—0.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00 per 1,000

Cirrhosis of Liver. Deaths, 1938—1.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00 per 1,000

Other Diseases of Liver. Deaths, 1938—0.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.00	0.09	0.28	0.18	0.19 per 1,000

Other Digestive Diseases. Deaths, 1938—0.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.00	0.36	0.27	0.00	0.28 per 1,000

Acute and Chronic Nephritis. Deaths, 1938—4.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.36	0.45	0.55	0.09	0.56 per 1,000

Puerperal Sepsis. Deaths, 1938—0.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00 per 1,000

Other Puerperal Causes. Deaths, 1938—1.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.19 per 1,000

A better method to compare maternal death-rates is by using the number of deaths from pregnancy per 1,000 live and still-births. That would be 1 death per 148 live and still-births, giving a rate of 6.75.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
6.75	0.00	6.66	11.8	15.1 per 1,000 live and still births.

Congenital Debility, Malformation and Premature Birth.

Deaths, 1938—4.

Senility. Deaths, 1938—3.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.27	0.27	0.64	0.18	0.19 per 1,000

Suicide. Deaths, 1938—1. Males, 0; Females, 1.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.11	0.36	0.19	0.09	0.19 per 1,000

Deaths from Violence. Deaths, 1938—4.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.36	0.54	0.46	0.37	0.37 per 1,000

Other Ill-defined or Unknown Causes. Deaths, 1938—0.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.	
0.00	1.18	0.27	0.00	0.19	per 1,000

Inquests.

Number of inquests held in the borough during the year was 22.

Causes of Death:—

Natural Causes ...	...	...	2
Accidental ...	...	...	14
Suicide ...	...	...	2
Other Causes ...	...	...	4
<hr/>			
Total ...	...	...	22

Infant Mortality Rate.

This is the number of registered deaths of children under one year per 1,000 registered births during the year.

Deaths—5. Live Births—141. Infant Mortality Rate—35.4.

Comparison of Infant Mortality Rates.

Borough of Carmarthen—35.4.
 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns—57.
 148 Smaller Towns—51.
 England and Wales—53.

The rates in the Borough in recent years are as follows:

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	
35.4	44.58	42.55	38.9	112.9	91.5	per 1,000

Ages at which Infant Deaths occurred.

AGE.	No. of Deaths
Under 1 week ...	2
1 week to 1 month ...	3
1 month to 3 months ...	0
3 months to 6 months ...	0
6 months to 9 months ...	0
9 months to 1 year ...	0
<hr/>	
Total ...	5

Causes of Infant Deaths.

DISEASE.			No. of Deaths
Hydrocephalus	...	...	0
Laryngeal diphtheria	...	...	0
Prenaturity	...	...	1
Tuberculous meningitis	...	...	1
Broncho pneumonia	...	...	0
Other causes	...	...	4
Total ...			5

Infant Deaths in the Borough.

The infant mortality rate of 35.4 per 1,000 live births is the lowest rate ever recorded in the Borough and is very much lower than that for England and Wales (53). This is an important factor when the birth rate is low.

It is hoped that the Borough will still record a lower infant mortality rate in the future or at least the excellent conditions as shown in the infant mortality figures for the last four years. The average infant mortality rate for the last four years is 40.4 and for the preceding three years 96.4.

Section B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREAS.

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Beck Laboratory, Swansea.

The number of such examinations made were 189, at a cost of £44 18s. od.

Water samples are sent to the Public Analyst, Swansea, and during the year 12 samples were sent at a cost of £35 3s. 6d.

Milk samples are sent to the Dairy Bacteriological Laboratory, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. 34 samples were examined at a cost of £3 8s. od.

The Welsh National Memorial Association undertake examinations of sputa, etc., via the Tuberculosis Officer of the area.

Food and Drug samples are sent by the Police to the Public Analyst.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

(1) Non-Infectious Diseases.—There is no ambulance for the area and this is an urgent need of the area. It is a serious defect that necessitates injured persons to be brought in any sort of vehicle sometimes after delay, to the hospital. There is grounds to believe that this will soon be remedied.

(c) Infectious Diseases.—All persons removed to the isolation hospital are conveyed by an ambulance owned by the County Council.

(c) Nursing in the Home.—This work chiefly falls upon the Carmarthen Voluntary Nursing Association.

(d) Joint Provision is made by the Maternity and Child Welfare and Education Committees of the Council.

This clinic is housed at 113, Lammas Street.

The following clinics are held there:—

1. Infant Welfare Clinic—Weekly.
2. Toddlers' Clinic—Monthly.
3. Minor Ailment Clinic—4 times a week.
4. Dental Clinic—2 sessions a week.
5. Orthopaedic Centre—The Borough Council have an arrangement with the County Education Committee by which Carmarthen orthopædic cases can be treated. This clinic is held weekly.
6. Tuberculosis Dispensary.—The Welsh National Memorial Association have a dispensary in the Borough which is held weekly.

Joint New Clinic (Maternity and Child Welfare and Education Committees.

It was stated in the last annual report that loan sanction was eagerly awaited so that a new clinic could be built jointly for the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and Education Committee purposes. It was hoped that this building would have been opened during 1938, but this was not quite possible. At the end of the year, however, the new premises was rapidly nearing completion and would be ready for occupation in a few weeks.

(e) **Hospitals.**(a) **CARMARTHEN COUNTY VOLUNTARY HOSPITAL.**

This hospital provides 73 beds for adults and children for general medical and surgical cases and a maternity wing consisting of 24 beds. Operatives for removal of enlarged tonsils and adenoids and the ophthalmic work for the Education Committee is provided for at this hospital.

(b) **INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, TUMBLE.**

This hospital, provided by the County Council, serves the Borough for the isolation and treatment of persons suffering from infectious diseases. During 1938 the following admissions of Borough cases were made:—

Diphtheria	...	...	11
Scarlet Fever	...	...	8
Erysipelas	...	...	1
Acute Anterior Polimyelitis	...	...	3
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	23

In 1937 the admissions totalled 11.

(c) **PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTION.**

This is retained mainly for the care of aged and infirmed persons.

(d) **JOINT COUNTIES MENTAL HOSPITAL.**

This hospital is situated in the area and has accommodation at present for about eight hundred patients. Provision is now well advanced to increase his number.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services.**1.—MIDWIVES.**

The County Council, the local supervising authority under the Midwives' Act, have provided two full-time midwives for the Borough area. In addition, there is one private midwife in the area. A great deal of the maternity work in the Borough is becoming institutionalised and the following particulars are of interest.

Total number of births during the year—146.

Number of births at the Infirmary—77.

Number of births at Infirmary, doctor being present—17.

Number of domiciliary births—69.

Number of domiciliary births attended by doctor—24

Thus of the confinements in the Borough 28.08% were attended by a doctor.

MATERNITY SERVICE.

As pointed out in last year's report, the number of confinements being small, one maternal death makes a big difference in the maternal mortality rate.

During the year there was one maternal death and it is fervently hoped that the previous high maternal rate appertaining to the Borough will not re-appear. Maternal mortality rates for the last few years are as follows:—

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
England and Wales ...	2.97	3.23	3.65	3.93	4.41
Carmarthen	6.75	0.00	6.66	11.8	15.1

MATERNITY SERVICE.

To have initiated an anti-natal and post-natal service in the existing clinic premises would have been a mistake and it is hoped that this service will be inaugurated during 1939. However, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee realised that some portions of a scheme for maternity work outlined in the Annual Report for 1936 could, without detriment, be initiated as soon as possible. Hence steps were taken to provide for maternity beds and the services of an obstetric consultant.

Maternity Beds.

The Council have made arrangements with the Carmarthen County Infirmary to reserve two beds for Borough purposes. The following types of cases are admitted to these beds.

- (1) Ante-natal treatment.
- (2) Unsuitable homes for conduct of confinement.
- (3) Difficult confinements.

The number of beds reserved will be reviewed in one year. There is a scale in operation for recovery of fees from persons admitted under the scheme. The scheme has not been in operation during the whole year, however, from August up to December 31st 16 persons were admitted under the scheme.

Obstetric Consultant.

Arrangements have been made to retain the services of Dr. Lloyd Davies, Swansea. The following types of cases can be seen by the consultant under the scheme:—

- (1) Anti-natal cases.
- (2) Difficult confinements.
- (3) Post-natal cases.
- (4) Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia.

This service commenced at about the same time as the above-mentioned service, and the consultant has attended on three occasions.

During the operation of these two services, i.e., provision of beds and obstetric consultant, it seems quite fair to say that the arrangements made work smoothly.

CHILD WELFARE.

Infant Welfare Centre.

This centre is opened weekly and has maintained its numbers well. It seems that the mothers of the town are fully aware of the need for medical supervision. The Ladies' Committee deserve the greatest thanks for the loyal manner in which they have carried out their duties during the year.

Toddlers' Clinic.

This Clinic is held once monthly and will almost certainly grow when the new Clinic premises is open. This Clinic provides for the supervision of children between the ages of 2—5 years.

Attendances.—Infant Welfare Centre and Toddlers' Clinic.

No. on register at the end of 1938—211.

Total number of attendances made—2,249.

Average attendance per session—49.

Number of new cases under one year of age—86.
(i.e., % of births during the year).

Number of new cases over one year of age—21.

No. of attendances by children under 1 year of age
—1375.

No of attendances by children between 1 and 5 years
of age—874.

No. of attendances of Toddlers' Clinic not included in
above—101.

Total attendances made (both clinics)—2,350.

Treatment of Infant and Toddlers (0—5 years.)

The same treatment and facilities re orthopædic treatment, vision defects (squint) and treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids are now available for children under school age. Dental treatment can also be given but as yet no definite scheme has been formulated.

Supply of Milk to Children Under School Age.

The scheme in operation works very well. A scale is in operation for free milk and at half-cost price. Pasteurised milk is supplied, the amount provided being one pint per day. The cost of milk provided was £75 6s. 5d.

(ii) Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children.

There is no provision under the designation other than two beds being reserved for maternity work.

(iii) Health Visitors.

There is only one Health Visitor employed who also acts as School Nurse. The duties performed by this visitor are such that further duties could be undertaken by her.

Visits made in capacity of Health Visitor.

- (1) Expectant Mothers.—First Visits—Nil. Total Visits—Nil.
- (2) To Children Under 1 Year of Age.—First Visits—97.
Total Visits—576.
- (3) To Children Over 1 Year.—Total Visits—371.
- (4) Ophthalmia Neonatorum Visits.—Nil.

(IV.) **Child Life Protection.** (Children and Young Persons Act, 1932).

The Infant life Protection Visitor in the area is the Relieving Officer. No visits were made.

(V.) **Arrangements for Dental, Orthopædic, etc., cases.**

These have already been mentioned. It might be added that eight children received orthopædic supervision, under 5 years of age.

Section C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(1) Water Supply.

The sources of supply remain the the same as described in the report for 1937. There were no new sources utilised.

Cwmtawel.

This source is the main supply of the town and the water is conveyed to the three service reservoirs. There are many springs at Cwmtawel which are collected into the reservoir.

Service Reservoirs.

(a).—Balancing Tank (Cwmoernant Village).—This receives the water from Cwmtawel before distribution to the upper zones of the town.

(b) Upper Cwmoernant Service Reservoir.—This is an uncovered reservoir and is fed from Cwmtawel, and in addition a few springs in Cwmoernant Dingle are brought into it.

(c) Lower Cwmoernant Service Reservoir.—This is an uncovered reservoir which is used only when there is real need, its chief purpose being for storage of water.

Cwmoernant Village and Trevaughan have their own springs.

Quality.

Water in the upper zones of the town is usually of good quality, but there are at least two springs in the Cwmtawel area which in very wet weather do not appear to be above suspicion as regards possible pollution.

The water to the lower zones is supplied through Cwmoernant Reservoirs and is a source of great worry. There are repeated complaints of bad taste, and as there are no filters small animal life passes through mains and taps. The taste complained of is usually due to Uroglena. The results of analysis are too often unsatisfactory. It is essential that these two reservoirs should be cut out of the distribution chain. This could be done by the provision of a covered service-reservoir in which case for 10 months of the year no water would be used from these unsuitable reservoirs. For the remaining two months, the storage of these two reservoirs would be necessary and should then be filtered and chlorinated. This would be one method of attacking the problem. On discussion in various Committees it has been pointed out that what is needed should be a new water scheme for the extending Borough or at least extra storage should be provided for, so that Cwmoernant Reservoirs could be scrapped as far as domestic use is made of the water passing through them. No final decision has been made. During the year an automatic chlorinating apparatus was installed so that all the water from the Cwmoernant Reservoir has been treated and it has been stressed that this is not meant to deal with the taste caused by growths in the reservoirs but to deal primarily with the safety of the supply. With the present conditions prevailing these taste troubles and foreign bodies passing through the taps will continue. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that whatever the solution is to the problem it is essential that the town, for the safety of the inhabitants, need an adequately filtered, and if necessary, further treated supply. There should be no dilatory treatment of the problem; it is urgent and needs immediate solution.

Quantity.

There was no shortage of water during the year and no curtailment of the supply was necessary. The summer was unusually wet and hence there was no cause to curtail.

Samples of Water Taken During the Year.

Date.	Source.	Type of Examination	Result.
2. 2. 38	Upper Cwmoernant	Chemical & Bacteriological	Satisfactory
3. 5. 38	Lower Cwmoernant	"	Chem. Satisfactory Bact. Unsatisfactory
3. 5. 38	Upper Cwmoernant	"	"
19. 5. 38	Cwmtawel	"	Satisfactory
25. 5. 38	"	Mineral Content	"
16. 6. 38	Lower Cwmoernant	Bacteriological & Copper Content	"
26. 7. 38	"	Bacteriological	"
4. 7. 38	Upper Cwmoernant	Bacteriological & Copper Content	Unsatisfactory
15. 11. 38	Cwmtawel	Chemical & Bacteriological	"
15. 11. 38	Upper Cwmoernant	"	Satisfactory
15. 11. 38	Trevaughan	"	"

EXTENSIONS OF WATER MAINS DURING THE YEAR.

The following new three inch diameter mains were laid during the year:—

Parc Thomas	...	...	28 Yards.
Heol-y-Delyn	...	...	108 Yards.
Steele Avenue	...	...	120 Yards.
Mostyn Street	...	...	60 Yards.
Lon Hir	...	...	60 Yards.

(ii) Drainage and Sewerage.

The sewers of the Borough have their outfalls directly into the river, there being no method of treatment of the sewerage. This is all against modern practice.

In last year's Annual Report it was pointed out the necessity of treating the Bronwydd Road and Francis Well area as an urbanised area and not as a rural one, by providing a sewer. All the houses in this area have cess-pools and soak-aways. The compulsory purchase order made of land in this area was not confirmed by the Minister of Health and the scheme, which included a sewer for the area, hence was temporarily dropped. Under the circumstances it is an obligation on the Council to provide a sewer for this area.

New Sewers.

The following 9 inch. diameter sewers were extended:—

Cwmoernant Road .	...	...	20 Yards.
Parc Thomas	...	...	20 Yards.

(iii) Pollution of Rivers and Streams.

No action was taken during the year.

(iv.) Closet Accommodation.

No. of Closets converted to water-carriage system—4.

No. Pail-Closets—114.

No. of Water-Closets—3,206.

(v.) Public Cleansing.

Collections were made as in previous years, except there has been some slight alterations in the times of collection.

Disposal of refuse is by tipping on a site on the Llanstephan Road.

It is painful to see the conglomeration of receptacles used as refuse-bins. The time has surely come when the powers given in the Public Health Act, 1936, as to the regulation of the type, size and materials of refuse-bins should be utilised.

(vi.) SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA

GENERAL SANITATION.

Nature of Visit or Inspection.				No. of Visits.
Water Supplies	...	...	...	8
Drainage	...	...	...	49
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	4
Tents, Vans, Sheds	...	...	...	2
Factories	...	...	...	79
Workshops	...	...	...
Workplaces	...	...	...	5
Bakehouses	...	...	...	34
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	35
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	4
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	7
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	12
Schools	...	...	...	11
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	...	...	...	143

HOUSING.

Nature of Visit or Inspection.				No. of Visits.
Under Public Health Acts.				
Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	812
Visits paid to above houses	...	...	...	732
Under Housing Acts.				
Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	222
Visits paid to above houses	...	...	...	222
Overcrowding.				
Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	256
Visits paid to above houses	...	...	...	256
Verminous Premises.				
Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	50
Visits paid to above houses	...	...	...	50
Miscellaneous Housing Visits				...

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Inquiries in cases of Infectious Disease	...	...	29
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	...	...	Nil
No. of rooms disinfected	...	...	30
No. of times Steam Disinfectors used	...	...	30

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Inspection of Meat and Meat Shops.			
No. of Slaughterhouses in area	...	...	1
No. of Slaughterhouses visited	...	...	1
No. of visits made to above Slaughterhouses	...	...	369
No. of visits to Shops and Stalls...	...	...	1659
No. of visits to butchers	...	...	18
No. of visits to fishmongers and poulterers	...	...	211

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

No. of producers in area	...	...	73
No. of retail purveyors in area	...	...	30
No. of visits to cowsheds	...	...	82
No. of new cowsheds provided	...	...	0
No. of cowsheds reconditioned	...	...	6

NOTICES SERVED.

Under the Housing Acts.

No. of informal notices served	...	...	Nil
No. of informal notices complied with	...	...	Nil
No. of statutory notices served	...	...	1
No. of statutory notices complied with	...	...	Nil

Under the Public Health Acts.

No. of informal notices served	...	...	88
No. of informal notices complied with	...	...	74
No. of statutory notices served	...	...	14
No. of statutory notices complied with	...	...	10

Under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

No. of informal notices served	...	...	13
No. of informal notices complied with	...	...	10

(vii) Shops and Offices.

Shops.—All shops were periodically inspected; in a few cases it was found that the necessary forms were lost or mislaid. Notices were served in the following cases:—

To provide heating arrangement—2.

To provide additional sanitary accommodation—3.

To provide washing facilities—2.

Three cases of the infringement of the Act relating to hours of employment were reported to the Public Health Committee, and the Town Clerk was instructed to issue a warning.

Offices.

This work has not been undertaken. There is no doubt need of supervising the conditions of work in offices, but the call upon the officers re housing, meat inspection, etc., made it difficult during the year to commence this work, for which powers are given in the Public Health Act, 1936.

(viii) Camping Sites.

(1) No. of camping sites in the area—nil.

(2) Licences granted under Sec. 269, Public Health Act, 1936—Nil.

(ix.) Smoke Abatement.

No action was necessary.

(x.) Swimming Baths and Pools.

There is a small swimming bath at the Girls' Grammar School. A sample of the water taken was bad. This matter was dealt with by the County Education Committee.

No other swimming bath or pool exists in the area.

(xi.) **Eradication of Bed-Bugs.**

1. No. of Council Houses infested—Nil.

No. of other houses infested—50.

No. others disinfected—50.

2. Method Used.—All houses in slum clearance areas during the year were disinfected with Zaldecide. This was done under the supervision of a sanitary inspector.

3. Methods employed to disinfect belongings of tenants removed to Council houses. All removals were carried out by disinfestation contractors on behalf of the Council. All belongings were put into pantechnicons and were then disinfested with Cimex. After the requisite interval had elapsed the pantechnicons were unloaded and the belongings placed directly into the Council houses.

4. As stated, this work was carried out by the Cimex Co.

5. All Council houses are visited by the Sanitary Inspectors and supervised.

(xii.) **Schools.**

The number of schools in the area are as mentioned in last year's report and there are no changes to report.

The Memorandum of Closure and Exclusion from Schools, 1927 is followed in the prevention of, and control of, infectious diseases.

All children known to be suffering from infectious disease whether statutorily notifiable or not are notified by the Head-teachers to the School Medical Officer.

SECTION D—

HOUSING

It was given as a considered opinion in last year's report that probably the most urgent and pressing public health problem was the need of houses, so that persons now housed in very insanitary houses might be re-housed in decent houses. This problem still remains and is more urgent than ever.

The steps taken by the Council to carry out its statutory obligations under the Housing Act, 1936, are as follows:—

1. Appointment of an additional Temporary Sanitary Inspector.

2. A Compulsory Purchase Order on land known as Parc Hall, which would provide land for about 170 houses. At the end of the year the usual enquiry relating to this Order was awaited.

Work Done During the Year.

An enquiry was held by the Minister of Health on fourteen clearance orders made in 1937. These areas are enumerated in the 1937 Annual Report. The Minister of Health confirmed all the orders with minor variations. Of the 63 houses included in the orders four were excluded for technical reasons by the Minister of Health. During the year the families occupying these areas were transferred to the new Council houses. At the end of the year there were still a few families waiting to be transferred to Council houses. The number of overcrowded families abated by this transference was 31.

Three further clearance orders were made by the Council during the year.

	Houses Involved.	New Houses Required.
(1) Cambrian Place Area ...	25	28
(2) Mill Street Area ...	52	53
3) Church Street Area ...	4	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	81	84

The number of persons living in these houses total 359.

In addition to these areas details have been obtained for 17 further clearance areas involving 66 houses for which 71 new houses will be required for re-housing purposes. As soon as the three areas already officially represented have passed through the enquiry, these 17 areas will be represented to the Council.

At the end of the year it was estimated that at least 202 will be needed to re-house families from unfit houses alone.

Overcrowding.

The overcrowding survey revealed that 131 houses in the Borough were overcrowded.

Thirty-one of these houses were included in the confirmed Clearance Orders. If these three Clearance Orders made during the year are completely confirmed another 27 cases of overcrowding will abated.

The total number of instances of overcrowding abated during the present year is 31. Twelve new cases of overcrowding were discovered during the year.

There are some terrible instances of overcrowding in the Borough which require urgent abatement. In some cases eight and more persons occupy one bedroom !

The Council are alive to the housing need of the Borough, and the Compulsory Purchase Order made on land sufficient to accommodate 170 houses indicates that there is a healthy desire to alleviate the unhealthy and distressing conditions under which so many inhabitants of the town are forced to live.

Further housing statistics will be found below:—

HOUSING

1. *Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1034
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	1157
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 ...	440
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	440
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	84
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	118

2. *Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	54
--	----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year.*

A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners	Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	88
---	----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) by owners	...	...	84
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	Nil

C.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders...	0

D.—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	...	Nil

1. *Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—OVERCROWDING:*

(a)(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	86
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	..	...	87
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	488
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	12
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	31
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	Nil

SECTION E—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) **Milk Supply.**

There is a regular inspection of all farms in the area.

Milk and Daires Order, 1926.

This order places the obligation on the Council to inspect farms, production of clean milk and its hygienic distribution.

No. of inspections—86.

No. of notices served—13.

No. of notices complied with—10.

During the year sampling of milk was carried out for bacteriological purposes.

Samples of milk taken—34.

No. reported as satisfactory—8.

No. reported as unsatisfactory—26.

This position is unsatisfactory.

All the results are sent to the producer and he is told if the result is satisfactory or not. Also in the event of an unsatisfactory result, the sanitary inspector or the medical officer of health pays a visit of inspection. The cause of most of the unsatisfactory samples seems to be lack of sterilisation of utensils. An effort is being made to point out the importance of scrupulous cleanliness in milk production, but much more will have to be done.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 & 1938.

(a) No. of Tuberculin-Tested Licences in force in Borough—2

(b) No. of Accredited Licence holders in Borough—7

(c) No. of Tuberculin-Tested Milk Samples taken—6

(d) No. of Accredited Milk Samples taken—32

No. satisfactory under (c)—1

No. satisfactory under (d)—12

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

Meat.—There is a public abattoir in the Borough which is regularly inspected. During the year 369 visits were made and 10,776 carcasses were inspected. Fortunately, from the point of view of inspection over 7,000 of the carcasses were sheep and lambs, which do not take up so much time as cattle and pigs.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle, ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed if known	1231	...	677	7696	1172
Number inspected	1231	...	677	7696	1172
ALL DISEASES EX- CEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcasses con- demned	1	...	...	...	...
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	...	...	7	...
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	0.32 %	...	...	0.09 %	...
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcasses con- demned	1	...	...	...	...
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	...	...	...	7
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.56 %	...	...	...	0.59 %

Examination is made of meat for retail sale but this might well be extended. One cannot say that ante-mortem examinations of animals are made in a routine manner.

Other Foods.

Shops are inspected and particular attention is given to foods on sale on the stalls of the provision market. Vans are inspected on the streets to try and ensure that only food in a sound condition is sold.

Articles of Food Surrendered or Seized.

880lbs. of Apples, 40lbs. of Boneless Ham, 72lbs. of beef.

(c) Adulteration of Food and Drugs.

In the Borough the administration of the various Acts relating to food and drug adulteration are under the Police.

The Head Constable reports as follows on the work done during the year:—

Nature of sample.				Number.
Fresh morning milk	...	...	...	7
Fresh evening milk	...	...	...	1
Mixture, morning and evening milk	...	...	...	1
Appeal to cow samples	...	...	...	2
Empire butter	...	...	...	1
Blended butter	...	...	...	1
Welsh butter	...	...	...	1
Cooked peas	...	...	...	1
Ham and tongue paste	...	...	...	1
Ground ginger	...	...	...	1
Total				17

One sample of milk was certified to be 3% deficient in "fat." The "appeal to cow" sample from a corresponding milking was certified genuine. No proceedings were taken as the deficiency was so small that it could easily be accounted for by the variation in the milking. All the remaining samples were certified genuine.

(d) Examination of Food under the Food & Drugs Acts.

These are carried out by R. P. Charles, Esq., Bournemouth.

(e) Nutrition.

No propaganda has been undertaken on a large scale. Much is done in the various clinics and in lectures.

(f) Shell-fish.

The conditions, etc., are identical with the remarks made in last year's report.

SECTION F—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

General.

No extensive epidemics occurred in the Borough except that of Measles. Excluding the latter the town escaped very lightly.

Small-pox.

No cases occurred during the year. There appears to have been no further development on the part of the County Council as to the provision of isolation of small-pox cases.

Scarlet Fever.

Fourteen cases occurred, these being spread out fairly well throughout the year. They were all mild and complications seemed to be practically absent. Only eight were isolated at the hospital, and in fact unless circumstances make it desirable or essential, no attempt is made to isolate except at home. There is no evidence that this in any way acts detrimentally on the community or on the patient. Again this year there has been no demonstrable evidence of the relationship between sore throats, puerperal fever and scarlet fever.

Diphtheria.

Eleven cases occurred and eight were notified between September and the end of the year. None of the patients lived in or near Priory Street, and eight were children attending Priory Street School. An intensive search was made for carriers, but no virulent carriers were found. The type was moderately severe and although no deaths occurred, one boy was very seriously ill.

The practitioners were commendably prompt with the use of anti-toxin, and the supply maintained by the Council at Police Station was a distinct advantage. The Anti-toxin Order, 1910, is utilised.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The Borough scheme was continued during the year. The material used is Toxin-antitoxin floccules (T.A.F.). Three I c.c. injections are given to each child and a posterior-schick test is carried out by Medical Officer of Health if the parents desire it.

Following the outbreak of diphtheria in the Priory Street area there was an increase in the number of children taken to the doctors for immunisation. In the main, however, parents do not take advantage of the scheme devised by the Council. There is no excuse for this as no scheme could be devised to assist the parents in this matter than the one operating in Carmarthen.

No. of children who received three injections of T.A.F.—
124.

No. of post-schick tested—36.

No. found Schick-negative on test—35.

Enteric Fever.

One case occurred in the Mental Hospital and the diagnosis was made at post-mortem examination. It was confirmed bacteriologically. The source of the infection was a mystery. The hospital has its own water supply and milk supply, no other person was effected and no carrier could be traced after repeated attempts.

Measles.

There was an epidemic of Measles in the early part of the year. No deaths occurred. No action was taken regarding the use of serum for prophylaxis or attenuation. No accommodation for isolation of measles cases exist.

Whooping Cough.

No epidemic occurred; no isolation accommodation exists.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.

None notified.

Pneumonia (Lobar and Influenzal).

Only one case was notified.

Anthrax, Epidemic Jaundice, Rheumatic Fever, Undulant Fever, Glandular Fever and Psittacosis.

There was no special need for attention to these diseases.

Dysentery.

Two cases were notified, both being patients at the Mental Hospital.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Five cases were notified of puerperal pyrexia; there were no deaths.

Erysipelas.

One case only occurred; a patient in the Public Assistance Institution.

Influenza.

In the early part there was a mild epidemic which called for no special action.

Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927.

There was no cause for action under these Regulations.

Vaccination.

No vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health.

School Notifications.

The Headteachers notify the School Medical Officer of all cases of infectious diseases of which they become aware. The schools are visited when necessary and great use is made of individual exclusion.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action was taken under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Tuberculosis.

Mention must be made of the Anti-Tuberculosis Enquiry conducted by a committee, set up by the Minister of Health, under the chairmanship of Mr. Clement Davies, K.C. Evidence was given on behalf of the Borough. The findings of the Committee may lead to far-reaching alteration in local government.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Sec. 172 Public Health Act, 1936.

New Cases of, and Mortality from, Tuberculosis, 1938.

Age Period In years	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-25	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-35	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
35-45	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
45-55	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55-65	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
65 and upwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	12	3	1	1	2	0	0	1

Notification of New Cases, and Deaths from, Tuberculosis in recent years.

Year.	Notifications.	Deaths.
1933	8	6
1934	17	8
1935	14	12
1936	19	18
1937	17	8
1938	17	3

Rates per 1,000 Population of Notifications and Deaths.

Year	Notifications (New Cases)	Deaths.
1933	0.76	0.57
1934	1.59	0.75
1935	1.48	1.23
1936	1.75	1.65
1937	1.55	0.73
1938	1.5	0.27

Occupations of Persons notified as suffering from Tuberculosis during the Year.

Occupation.	Western Ward	Eastern Ward	Percentage of persons notified during the year.
Domestic	1	...	5.8
Shop Assistant	1	2	17.6
Clerical	1	2	17.6
Garage Workers	..	1	5.8
Railway Employees	1	...	5.8
Labourers	..	1	5.8
Agricultural Workers	1		5.8
Nurses	1	...	5.8
No Occupation	2	..	11.7
Other Occupations	1	2	17.6
Totals	9	8	

Occupations and Distribution of Persons on the Tuberculosis Register.

Occupation	Western Ward	Eastern Ward	Percentage of all persons on register
Domestic	6	7	16.7
Agricultural Worker ...	2	2	5.0
Asylum Attendant ...	1	...	1.2
Shop Assistant ...	3	2	6.6
Students	1	1	2.5
Colliers .. ..	..	1	1.2
Commercial Travellers ...	3	1	5.0
labourers	4	2	7.7
Clerical Workers ..	1	5	7.7
Other Occupations ...	5	8	16.7
No occupations ..	12	12	30.3
Totals	38	41	

Distribution of Notified Cases of Tuberculosis 1937 into Wards.

Ward.			No. of Cases of	
			Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
Western Ward ... ..	...	...	8	3
Eastern Ward ... ..	...	..	6	0
Totals			14	3

Distribution of all Cases on Tuberculosis Register into Wards.

Ward.			No. of Cases of	
			Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
Western Ward ... ..	...	...	28	9
Eastern Ward ... ..	...	...	35	7
Totals			63	16

No. of non-notified deaths from Tuberculosis—Nil.

No. of deaths from Tuberculosis in 1938—3.

Percentage not notified as suffering from Tuberculosis before death—Nil.

Using the above tables it is interesting to note the following points:—

(a) **Mortality Rate.**

Crude death rate from Tuberculosis—

England & Wales=0.695 per 1,000.

Crude death rate from Tuberculosis—

Carmarthen Borough=0.27 per 1,000.

The death-rate given above for England and Wales is for 1937 as the figure for 1938 is not available. This is a very good result but is probably a "freak" result. At the same time there seems to be evidence of a falling death-rate from tuberculosis.

(b) **Distribution of Persons on Tuberculosis Register.**

The eastern ward have more pulmonary cases than the western ward but the population of the eastern ward is the greater. On the other hand there are more non-pulmonary cases in the western ward.

(c) **New Notifications.**

Incidence of new notifications in Wales, 1937=1.6 per 1,000.

Incidence of new notifications in Carmarthen Borough=1.5 per 1,000.

Incidence of new notifications in Wales, 1937=1.6

It will be seen that the attack rates of Wales and this Borough are very similar, with a slight advantage to the Borough.

(d) **Occupations Involved.**

The occupation giving the greatest percentage on the register is "domestic workers," i.e., 16.7%, and the second highest percentage is held by "shop workers."

(b) **Efficiency of Notification.**

All deaths from tuberculosis had been previously notified. This is very good as throughout the County about 9% of the deaths from tuberculosis have not been previously notified.

Disinfection.

Disinfection is carried out free of charge.

No of times steam disinfectors used—30.

No. of rooms disinfected—30.

In cases of tuberculosis, disinfection is carried out on removal of the patient to hospital and at death.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1938.

Causes of Death.				Males.	Females
(Civilians only)					
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	53	68
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	...	...	...	...	...
2. Measles	...	...	...	0	0
3. Scarlet fever	...	...	...	0	0
4. Whooping cough	...	...	...	0	0
5. Diphtheria	...	...	...	0	0
6. Influenza	...	...	...	0	0
7. Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	0	0
8. Cerebo-spinal fevers	...	...	...	0	0
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	2	0
10. Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	0	1
11. Syphilis	...	...	...	0	0
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	0	0
13. Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	7	11
14. Diabetes	...	...	...	6	1
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	...	2	6
16. Heart disease	...	...	...	13	18
17. Aneurysm	...	...	...	0	0
18. Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	4	10
19. Bronchitis	...	...	...	2	1
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	2	5
21. Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	0	2
22. Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	0	0
23. Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	0	0
24. Appendicitis	...	...	...	0	0
25. Cirrhosis of liver etc.	...	...	...	1	0
26. Other diseases of liver,	...	...	...	0	0
27. Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	0	0
28. Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	3	1
29. Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	0	0
30. Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	0	1
31. Congenital debility, premature birth and malformation	...	...	...	2	2
32. Senility	...	...	...	2	1
33. Suicide	...	...	...	0	1
34. Other deaths from violence	...	...	...	4	0
35. Other defined diseases	...	...	...	9	7
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	0	0
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above)					
Small-pox	...	...	...	0	0
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	0	0
Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	0	0

		Males	Females
TOTAL—LIVE BIRTHS			
	Legitimate ...	69	68
	Illegitimate ...	4	0
TOTAL—STILL BIRTHS			
	Legitimate ...	5	2
	Illegitimate

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths
Small-pox	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	14	8	0
Diphtheria	11	11	0
Erysipelas	1	1	0
Enteric Fever	1	0	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	0	0
Puerperal Fever			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	0	0
Pneumonia (Lobar and Influenzal)	1	0	1
Dysentery	2	0	0
Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	3	3	0

DISEASE.		Under 1	1—5	5— 15	15— 25	25— 35	35— 45	45— 55	55— 65	65 and over.	Total
Scarlet Fever	3	8	2	1	14
Diphtheria	1	9	1	11
Erysipelas	1	1
Enteric Fever	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	2	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	1	1
Pneumonia	1	1
Anterior Poliomyelitis	3	3
Dysentery	1	...	1

Distribution of Infectious Diseases Into Wards.

Infectious Disease	Western Ward	Eastern Ward	Total
Scarlet Fever	8	6	14
Diphtheria ... ..	...	11	11
Erysipelas	1	...	1
Enteric Fever	1	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	...	5	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	...	1	1
Pneumonia	1	...	1
Anterior Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	3	3
Dysentery	2	...	2
Totals	13	26	39

Notification of Infectious Diseases.

(Rates per 1,000 population).

AREA	Infectious Disease					
	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	Enteric Fever
Carmarthen Borough ...	—	1·28	1·01	0·09	0·09	0·09
England and Wales ...	—	2·41	1·58	0·40	1·10	0·03
126 County Boroughs ...	—	2·60	1·85	0·46	1·28	0·03
148 Smaller Towns ...	—	2·58	1·53	0·39	0·98	0·04
London Admin. County ...	—	2·05	1·90	0·46	0·98	0·05

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1938.

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population.		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 population,										
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza.	Violence	Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Carmarthen Borough	14·8	0·64	11·1	—	—	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·36	0·0	35
England and Wales	15·1	0·60	11·6	—	—	0·04	0·01	0·03	0·07	0·11	—	5·5	53
126 County Boroughs	15·0	0·65	11·7	—	—	0·05	0·01	0·03	0·07	0·10	—	7·8	57
148 Smaller Towns	15·4	0·60	11·0	—	—	0·03	0·01	0·02	0·06	0·11	—	3·6	51
London Admin. County	13·4	0·48	11·4	—	—	0·06	0·01	0·03	0·05	0·06	—	13·1	57

Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births.

	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
	Carmarthen Borough	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs	148 Smaller Towns	London Administrative County
Deaths under 1 year of age ..	35	53	57	51	57
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	0.00	5.5	7.8	3.6	13.1
MATERNAL MORTALITY—					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.00	0.89	Not available		
Others	7.09	2.19			
Total	7.09	3.08			

Maternal Mortality and Incidence of Notifications of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia. Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still).

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still).					
	Carmarthen Borough	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs	148 Smaller Towns	London Administrative County
MATERNAL					
MORTALITY—					
Puerperal Sepsis	0·00	0·89	{ Not available }		
Others	6·74	2·19			
Total	6·74	3·08			
NOTIFICATIONS—					
Puerperal Fever	} 33·8	13·93	17·59	11·52	14·34
Puerperal Pyrexia					

RAINFALL IN 1938.

The following is a summary of the Record of the Rainfall kept at Cwmoernant Reservoir, which is 165 feet above sea level:—

Month	Total Inches	Greatest fall in 24 Hours		Number of Days with	
				·01 in. or more	·04 in. or more
		Inches	Date		
January	5·58	0·80	15th	25	18
February	1·85	0·66	27th	7	5
March	1·34	0·49	1st	12	5
April	0·04	0·03	3rd	2	0
May	3·19	0·76	30th	16	12
June	4·63	0·98	2nd	17	12
July	4·89	0·90	7th	21	17
August	3·77	0·59	19th	20	16
September.. ..	1·80	0·47	30th	15	13
October	8·05	1·48	13rd	23	20
November	8·90	0·96	26th	26	24
December... ..	4·19	0·86	10th	18	15
Total	48·23			202	157

Rainfall for the past five years:—

	inches
1934	42·62
1935	47·53
1936	48·09
1937	38·15
1938	48·23
Average rainfall for the last five years	44·92

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS and WORKPLACES.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	14	Nil	Nil
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	65	Nil	Nil
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises)	5	Nil	Nil
Total ...	84	Nil	Nil

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS and WORKPLACES

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosec- utions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts ;—				
Want of cleanliness	5	5	...	...
Want of ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ...	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient ... ..	...	...	...	...
Unsuitable or defective ..	...	...	...	...
Not separate for sexes ...	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Factory & Workshop Acts:				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other offences [Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.] ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	5	5	Nil	Nil

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT SANITARY
DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1938.

TABLE A.

			Number.	Tonnage.	Number inspected		Number reported to be defective.	Number of Orders issued.	
					By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector.			
FOREIGN	{	Steamers	...	..	..	..	..	..
		*Motor	...	..	..	..	..	..
		Sailing	...	..	..	..	..	..
		Fishing	...	..	..	..	..	..
Total Foreign			...		..	...	..	..
COASTWISE	{	Steamers	...	4	256	NIL	4	NIL	NIL
		*Motor	...	1	183	NIL	1	NIL	NIL
		Sailing	...	NIL
		Fishing	...	NIL
Total Coastwise			...	5	439	5	..	..
Total Foreign and Coastwise			...	5	439	5	..	..

* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

TABLES B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, & J.

There is nothing to report under the above headings.

